FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1852. [NO. 1813.]

tain place. It is expressly laid down in *Wallace* vs. *McConnell*, that upon a note of the latter kind the declaration must aver a demand at the place; and Mr. Justice Thompson in delivering the opinion of the Court, gives the reason, that until a demand the debtor is not in default, and so there is no cause of action. There is, therefore, now no doubt as to the common law in respect to notes of this kind, made by a natural person; that the maker is not bound to pay them until presented at the place where they are expressed to be payable. And there is no ground for a distinction upon this point between notes made by a natural person and those made by a corporation. The reason is not less applicable to bills of an incorporated bank, payable on demand at different branches; which for purposes of local accommodation the law generally requires to be established upon shares of the capital adequate to meet the notes issued at the respective branches, in respect to which punctuality is of the utmost consequence to the public and is usually enforced under heavy penalties. Every one knows that no individual or bank can at all times and everywhere discharge all outstanding liabilities, due and not due; which would make credit useless. Then, each point of a banking institution having branches, has its own liabilities and must have its own resources; and it can only fulfil its engagements to the public, when left to manage its own funds without impediment from the law. If the funds appropriated to the business at one place, instead of being left for that purpose, may be daily diverted therefrom at the pleasure of the holders of the notes at every other part of the institution, it would be manifestly impossible for the bank and its branches to meet their notes for any length of time. It is therefore apparent, that the provision in the notes that they are payable on demand at the several branches, is of their essence; and consequently there is at common law no liability on such a note but for not paying it when demanded according to its tenor.

The defence, however, is not founded on the Common law, but upon an act passed at the last session of the Assembly, entitled "an Act in relation to exchanges of notes between the several banks of this State." Yet, the discussion of the rule at Common law was not the less needful, in order to a proper understanding of the nature of the contract constituted by notes in this form, and of the operation of the statute, if it be effectual. Its principal provision is, that when a bank or its branch presents for payment a note of another bank, the latter may pay its note with a note or notes of the former, without regard to the place where the same may be payable. It is clear, that the case before the court is within the act, and that the question is, as to its validity. With all respect to the Legislature, and every disposition to carry out its will, if reconcilable with the fundamental law, the court is, nevertheless, constrained to declare this enactment to be plainly contrary to the constitution of the United States, and therefore inoperative. It is so, both upon the ground, that the act violates a provision of the charter to the plaintiff, and upon the principle, that it interferes with and violates substantive provisions of the notes of the two parties—which can no more be done with respect to the contract of a corporation than that of a natural person. For the court supposes it to be clear law, that a corporation is, like an individual, bound by and may take benefit of the general laws where it is within the reason of them, unless there be particular modifications in the charter. It is not doubted, for example, that a bank is within the statute avoiding usurious contracts, though no restraint, as to the rate of interest it may take, be expressed in the charter. For while there are stringent prohibitions against oppression on the needy by individuals with their limited means, much more must it be supposed to be contrary to the Legislative intention, that banks with their large associated wealth and the power of making the demand for money easy or tight, should be without restraint upon their exactions on borrowers. The charters, indeed, usually prescribe a rate of interest or discount. But such clauses have their operation in preventing the effect on the bank of a change of the rate of interest by a subsequent general law, and in making the corporation amenable to the State for a violation of its charter. They do not affect contracts with the banks, because there is no provision in them for the avoiding those on which a greater rate is reserved, but that is left entirely to the general law. Another instance may be stated. It seems certain, that the general statute prohibiting the passing of notes under a particular denomination applies as well to corporate as natural persons, unless there be a provision in the charter express or plainly to be implied, to the contrary. For, the prohibition is founded on a legislative policy to encourage the circulation of metallic coins by preventing the issuing and passing of small notes here; and therefore the reason of the law extends quite as much to banks as to other persons; nay, more, since they can most effectually defeat the public policy. In such a case, therefore, the general law applies, unless it be modified by a plain provision of the charter. Its silence cannot have that effect; since that allows full scope to the general law, and therefore the exemption from the general law, must distinctly appear in the charter. Since, then, the restraints of general laws apply to corporations, when they are within the reason of those laws, unless excepted, so they are entitled to all the benefits of those laws, like other persons, unless excluded therefrom by the charter.—It has been already shown, that a natural person is not bound to pay a note made payable on demand at a particular place, unless or until it be presented there; and that he is not bound to pay at another place, for the good reason, that, except at that designation, he may not be prepared with the means for paying, and may not be able to raise them there without loss. Hence, that part of the note is an essential ingredient in the contract, and a statute, requiring a creditor in his natural capacity to take from his debtor, in payment of a sum due to him at one place, the note of the creditor payable on demand at another place, which had never been there demanded, would be plainly incompatible with those two provisions in the constitution which restrain a State from making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, and from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Art. 1, s. 10. The statute under consideration is likewise within that clause of the constitution. For although that instrument does not mention corporations by name, yet they are within it as a part of the general law, for the reason already given; and it has accordingly been repeatedly held throughout the Union, for example, that a legislative charter to a corporation is a contract of inviolable obligation within that instrument, and that a corporation created by a State may sue in the courts of the United States or of another State. The rights and contracts of corporations, therefore, have the full guaranty of the constitution; and consequently this statute cannot be valid, insomuch as it essentially changes the obligation of the notes issued by the plaintiff by requiring them to be taken up—in effect paid—at a different time and place from those at which they are payable according to their terms and their legal effect, when they were issued; which may be, and in most instances must be, to the prejudice of the plaintiff. Such modes of payment might, doubtless, be required in the charter, and it would then be at the election of the citizens to accept it or not. It is remembered that the late congressional charter of the bank of the United States provided that all the five dollar notes, no matter where made payable, should be paid up on presentment at the bank or any branch. But without a clause of that kind in the charter, the legislature cannot give to the notes of a bank a different effect from that legally arising from their terms when made, so as to work a prejudice to the bank. The plaintiff, therefore, was not bound to take the notes of its branches in payment of the note held by it, because those notes were not then and there due, and because if they had been they were not a constitutional tender. If they had then, or at any time before this action brought, been presented at the places at which they were payable, and payment could not be got, they would have been available as a set off. But that was not done, and the case turns merely on the tender of the notes under the act of 1850, at the defendant's banking-house, without their having been presented at Milton or Wilmington. The act thus violates the contracts, constituted between these parties by their respective notes, both in their letter and spirit, and is therefore unconstitutional. Under the same clause of the constitution the act is avoided for another reason. It happens, that in the plaintiff's charter it is expressly provided, "that bills or notes issued by order of the corporation, promising the payment of money to any one or his order, or to the bearer, shall be binding and obligatory on the same in like manner and with like force and effect as upon any private person, if issued by him in his natural capacity, and shall be assignable and negotiable as if they were issued by such private person." 2 Rev. St. p. 63, S. 25. Now, the contract constituted by the charter between the State and the bank, though inviolable according to the constitution, is in fact violated by the act of 1850, since under the circumstances mentioned in it, a force and effect is given to the notes of the bank which differ from that which, as the notes of persons in their natural capacity, they would legally have; which cannot be done.

Therefore, the judgment must be reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff, on the case agreed, for the principal money and interest from the day of the demand.

A call for a meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster for President, is circulating in New York, and has received a large number of signatures.

DIED,

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 15th instant, after an illness of twelve years, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Alex. Martin, Esq., an elder of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Carmel.

"Born of the spirit" in early life, Mrs. Martin continued a faithful, zealous, and much respected communicant throughout the last 42 years. How nobly she filled her sphere as a wife, is amply attested by those acquainted with her; and the deep, striking grief of a bereft companion bespeaks their praises due. As a mother, she was affectionate and dearly beloved; as a friend, generous and highly esteemed. Her ministrations to the poor were frequent, and viewing that declaration of our Lord, "the poor ye have always with you," in the light of a special injunction and gracious privilege, relief was never denied nor delayed. Through the lengthened attack of her obstinate disease, she was allowed "in patience to possess her spirit," and bore her unusual sufferings with great meekness and christian fortitude. And when the summons of death was announced, with a mind undisturbed by any doubt, and a vision unobscured by a single cloud, she "sweetly sank to sleep in Christ," telling those around to remember that their parting was but for a moment, and bidding them keep their hearts in readiness to meet her in heaven. "Blessed is that servant whom his lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing."

D. McK.

In this county, on the 10th inst., Mr. NEEDHAM JACKSON, aged 65 years.

In Edgecombe county, on Thursday of last week, Mrs. NANCY JOHNSON, aged 107 years and 30 days. She retained the use of her faculties in a remarkable degree to the time of her death.

In December last, Mr. LEWIS TODD, aged about 90, the last Revolutionary soldier of Edgecombe county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 26—Steamer Rowan, with boats Ben Berry, Mike Cronly and Ready Money in tow, and goods for C T Haigh & Son, Ray & Pearce, A W Steel, J & T Waddill, G McNeill, McRorie & Jamison, J H Hall, T S Lutterloh, Robt Mitchell, J W Powers, and others.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

An Important Decision.—We refer the reader to a decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, pronounced by Chief Justice RUFFIN, in which the act passed by the last Legislature, requiring the Banks of this State to redeem their notes wherever demanded, without reference to the place where said notes were issued or made payable, is decided to be *unconstitutional*. The decision is founded upon the soundest principles of law and of reason, and is such as the more intelligent members of the Legislature anticipated at the time. We feel particular gratification in recording the decision, because whilst the bill was pending, and after it was passed, we raised our feeble voice against it, urging some of the grounds upon which the Supreme Court rests its opinion.

But, according to the Raleigh Register, another point, almost, if not equally as important, has been decided in this case, viz: that "the issue of notes by any Bank in this State under the denomination of $5," is unlawful. Is such a point decided in this opinion of the Court? Such, we confess, was the view taken of the language of the Court by every person, except one, whom we heard speak of it yesterday. And it was a subject of universal regret, that the public was thus to be deprived of the incalculable convenience afforded by the issue of such notes by the Bank of Fayetteville, and was to be driven again to the use of the defaced and often counterfeit small notes of South Carolina, or to almost a suspension of the small retail cash business, in consequence of the scarcity of silver coin.

But we are satisfied that the Court had no reference to the issue of small notes by the Bank of Fayetteville. We believe it is the habit of that Court, and for very excellent reasons of delicacy, propriety and justice, to decide no case until it is duly presented to it, and duly argued before it. But the supposition of the Register is that the Court has gone out of its way to *lug in* a point in no manner connected with the one before it, and to decide that point without argument, and without necessity, against a right of great value to an existing chartered corporation, and of great utility and convenience to the public.

We do not think that the Court has done so. We apprehend that the "other instance" stated, (see 3d paragraph of the opinion, middle of the 2d column,) refers to the general law prohibiting the issue of "due bills," or notes under the denomination of $1. No one would have a right to complain of a mere illustration of that kind, affecting the rights of no one, and in accordance with the plain meaning of a long existing general statute, of universally admitted sound policy.

Such we think is the meaning of that part of the opinion.

We have asked and obtained permission, in regard to the issue of small notes by the Bank of Fayetteville, to publish the following extract from the written opinion of eminent Counsel, given when the Bank was about to commence operations. It was deemed entirely conclusive as to the right, and was acted on accordingly:

"A third question on which an opinion is desired, is, whether the Bank of Fayetteville can lawfully issue notes of a less denomination than $5.

"I am of opinion that the Bank may issue such notes. There is in the charter no prohibition of such notes, nor any express mention of them: but there is the general grant of power to make and issue notes, and the mode of signature and authentication specified. Under this grant *simply*, the Bank has as much right to issue a note for $4 as one for $10 or for $100; and if any restriction is found, it must be sought elsewhere than in the Charter. But no such restriction exists. By the 86th section of the Rev. Statute, ch. 34—explained by act 1838, ch. 17,—the issue of notes, &c. for sums less than *one* dollar is prohibited, and that is the only prohibition by any general law. The Rev. Stat. (entitled "Bank Notes") ch. 11, has, I apprehend, no application to this question. That act was designed to prevent the circulation of notes issued by other States, or corporations established by other States, and by its terms does not apply to notes issued under the authority of the laws of this State.

"But a general authority to issue notes being given to this Bank—and no exception being made in the act—and there being no exception made by any other law, except of due bills, &c. for amounts less than one dollar—it follows that the Bank is by our law authorized to issue notes of any denomination of one dollar and upwards,—and consequently the Rev. Stat. "Bank Notes" has no application to this case.

"The course of legislation respecting other banks supports this view of the subject.

"By an act in 1814 respecting the Bank of Cape Fear, that Bank is prohibited from issuing notes under one dollar—shewing that but for the prohibition, in the opinion of the Legislature such notes might, under the general authority, have been issued. By the act establishing the present Bank of the State, the issue of notes under three dollars is expressly prohibited. So by the Charter of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, the issue of notes under $5 is prohibited. These prohibitions not only shew that the issue of such notes is within the general grant, but as the Revised Statute "Bank Notes" was in force when the laws passed containing the prohibitions, imply strongly the opinion of the Legislature that the Revised Statute did not render such issue of notes or their circulation unlawful.

"Upon the whole, I am well satisfied, that the Bank has power to issue notes of any denomination not less than one dollar."

Moore Superior Court.—Judge Ellis held this Court last week. The only matter of interest that we have heard of, was the case of the negroes charged with the murder of the Rev. Robert McNabb. The prisoners, two men and a woman, were arraigned, and the trial fixed for Wednesday, from which morning until the close of the week the Court was occupied in a vain effort to get a Jury. Only ten men were found, in all that time, out of hundreds summoned, who had not "formed and expressed an opinion"—so great has been the excitement produced by this shocking murder. The Jurymen were finally discharged, with the expiration of the Term, and the case removed to Montgomery, the next county in the Circuit, where it is hoped there will be better success, and the trial be completed this week.

P. S. We learn this morning that the negro men, Alfred and John, were tried on Monday last, at Montgomery Court, and were both found *guilty* of the murder. The first Juror entered the box at 2 o'clock P. M., and in half an hour a most intelligent Jury was obtained. The trial immediately commenced, only six or eight witnesses were examined, by whose testimony the clearest possible case of murder was made out. The Jury retired at ½ past 7 P. M. and in ten minutes returned their verdict. The case was argued by Mr. Solicitor Strange and Wm. M. Peacock, Esq for the State, and by J. G. Shepherd, Esq. for the prisoners. Sentence of death will probably be pronounced this day.

We further learn, that the woman Dicey was not tried, but was still in Moore county jail. And that Judge Ellis has ordered her to be brought before him, for the purpose of taking the examination of Alfred and John, whose testimony, *taken before judgment pronounced*, will be good against her.

Whig Meeting in Robeson.—A meeting was held at Lumberton on Monday last—Archibald Smith, Esq. presiding.—We have not received the proceedings, but learn that Mr. Fillmore was nominated for President, Gov. Graham for Vice President, and 45 Delegates appointed to the State Convention.

The meeting also nominated Malcom Purcell and Jas. P. Barnes, Esqrs. as candidates to represent Robeson in the next House of Commons. These are first rate nominations, and we add our hopes to those of our Whig friends in Robeson, that they will accept the nomination,—and be elected.

The meeting was addressed by A. A. T. Smith, Wm. H. Haigh, Jas. Banks, T. J. Morisey, and Robt. E. Troy, Esqrs.

Mr. Venable.—The old Hunker democracy, as represented by the Washington Union and that set, have been waging a rather furious war upon the Hon. Representative of the Chatham District, provoked, undoubtedly, by the latter, who threw the first stone. The latest bulletin which we have seen is the following, from the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer:—

"Mr. Venable of North Carolina is called in the Savannah Georgian the "leader of the North Carolina Democracy." If he is to be considered a leader, we pity the rank and file in the next Presidential contest, for the Whigs will Whig us to death. If Mr. Venable does not get every thing in *his own way*, he will not have anything in connexion with the Democracy. He pretends to be a great stickler for the Constitution, but his position is such that he nullifies the Constitution for the cause of Secession. In fact, Mr. Venable is for disunion, and if *he had talents enough for a "leader,"* he might do some mischief, but he will never do much harm in the premises. At any rate, I do not fear his power, and I presume the Democracy would not go in mourning if he goes over to Whiggery, with whom he labors to create as much mischief as possible in Congress."

There is about as little intention on the part of Mr. Venable, we imagine, to "go over to Whiggery," as there is wish on the part of the Whigs that he should do so.

We are indebted to the Hon. George E. Badger for the Patent Office Agricultural Report, and other public Documents.

Also, to the Hon. Alfred Dockery for official favors.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes, that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter home to the Union party, *advising it against sending Delegates to the Baltimore (Locofoco) Convention*. Mr. Stephens, and the Union party of his State, have been supposed rather to favor that convention, under the delusive idea that it would probably be less tainted with free-soilism than the Whig convention. Like his friend Mr. Cabell of Florida, he appears to have discovered his error.

CONGRESS.

On Monday last, the SENATE only sat a short time, received a few memorials, &c. and adjourned to celebrate Washington's Birth-Day. The House did not meet.

Among the memorials presented in the Senate, were four more by Mr. Badger, from assistant marshals in North Carolina, including one from Haynes Lennon of Columbus county.

Many memorials of the same kind are daily presented from other States.

President Fillmore in Virginia.—At the recent change of Editors of the Richmond Whig, by which Wm. E. Johnston, Esq. has vacated, and Alex. Mosely, Esq. assumed the Editorial chair, the latter, an able and experienced political writer, thus speaks in his opening address of Mr. Fillmore:—

"With respect to Federal politics, I am, as I believe all Whigs and nine-tenths of the Democrats are, well content with Mr. Fillmore's administration. That gentleman, by his wise, moderate and patriotic conduct, has well-nigh disarmed even faction itself. To support him for re-election would be to me a labor of love. But whether he, who seems to be as unambitious and as disinterested as Washington himself, desires again to be a candidate, I know not. Should another good and true Whig be the nominee of the party, he will receive from this press whatever support it can command. For I cannot conceive of any greater calamity to the Republic than the election of a Democrat, who will involve it in foreign wars, and entail upon it standing armies, oppressive taxes and wide-spread corruptions. In peace and frugality are only to be found prosperity and freedom. Wars may minister to the cupidity or glory of a few individuals, but to the mass of mankind they are freighted with unnumbered woes."

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst.

Parliament was opened on the 3d, and the Queen delivered her speech in person. She states that all relations with foreign Powers were of the most satisfactory character. She alludes to the recent outrages in Ireland, and promises more effectual measures for their suppression. She speaks of the satisfactory state of the revenue, and concludes by calling attention to the proposed reform in Parliamentary representation.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hall asked for an explanation of Lord Palmerston's resignation. Lord John Russell said that Palmerston was refractory; had treated the Queen's interrogatories with contemptuous silence; had acted independently of his colleagues; and had approved the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon. Lord Palmerston replied at length, damaging his colleagues, but not improving his own position.

An awful disaster lately occurred at Holmes's Firth, in Yorkshire, by the bursting of a reservoir, by which sixty to a hundred persons lost their lives. Great damage was done to the factories in the neighborhood.

The statement that the Emperor of Russia had forbidden the exportation of grain is denied.

There was a better feeling in the money market. American securities active at better rates.

France.—In France affairs remained quiet. The Abbe Lecordier and M. La Ersdiera, popular French preachers, had received orders to leave the country.—Paris letters state that Government spies are present at all social festivals. The Electoral law has been published, making suffrage universal. All Frenchmen aged twenty-one years, and possessing civil political rights, are electors. Electors aged twenty-five years are eligible as Representatives. The number of Deputies is fixed at two hundred and sixty-one. Algiers and the Colonies are not entitled to send Deputies. Each department had one Deputy for thirty-five thousand electors.

Fresh arrests have been made in the Department of Mayence of persons connected with secret societies.

JEROME BONAPARTE, as President of the Senate, has a salary of 250,000 francs yearly.

Spain.—An attempt was made to assassinate the Queen of Spain on the 2d instant. Whilst on her way to church an assassin fired a pistol ball at her, which struck the Queen on the shoulder. She is doing well. The assassin was arrested.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton was without animation, holders supplying the demand freely; circulars varying as to the actual decline, some quoting at 1-16d. and others ⅛d. decline. The sales of the week are 42,500 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 12,500. Fair Orleans, 5¼d.; fair Upland, 5d.; middling Orleans, 4 5-16d.; do. Upland, 4¼d.

Importers of wheat and flour were firm at the late advance.

SUPREME COURT.

OPINIONS DELIVERED:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Moore v. Spruill, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hillburn v. Hester, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bank of the State v. Bank of Cape Fear, from Wake; judgment reversed and judgment for the plaintiff. Also, in Tarkington v. Guyther, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Williams v. Beasley, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Chesson v. Chesson, in Equity, from Washington.

By Pearson, J. In Taylor v. Stedman from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sasser v. Houze, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Shepard v. Parker, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree. Also, in State v. Dean, from Guilford, directing a *venire de novo*.

The case of Mrs. Gaines has *not* yet been decided.

An Original Letter of Gen. Washington.—The National Intelligencer publishes the following letter, which now (says that paper) for the first time appears in print; the original of which, in the familiar and peculiar hand of its great writer, has just been placed in our hands by a distinguished citizen of North Carolina. It was addressed, as will be perceived, to Richard Dobbs Spaight, (subsequently Governor of that State,) who had been, with Gen. Washington, a Member of the General Convention which framed the Constitution, and bears date just before the meeting of the Convention of Virginia, which was, with the Conventions of other States, to determine the ultimate fate of that Constitution:

Mount Vernon, May 25, 1788.

The Hon. Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

Sir: I am sorry to find by your letter that the State of North Carolina is so much opposed to the proposed Government. If a better could be agreed upon, it might be well to reject this; but without such a prospect, (and I confess none appears to me,) policy, I think, must recommend the one that is submitted.

The sentiments of this State will soon be known. The second day of June the Convention is to meet. Since the election of Delegates to it, the prevailing opinion is that a majority of the members are in favor of the Constitution; but, as they are soon to speak their own sentiments, it would be imprudent to anticipate them, even if they were reduced to certainty.—Maryland has ratified by a very large majority—sixty-three to eleven.

With great esteem and regard, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GO. WASHINGTON.

Virginia Improvements.—In an Address before the State Agricultural Convention, now in session at Richmond, Va., the Hon. Willoughby Newton showed by reference to the report, that during the last ten years the assessment on the value of lands in Eastern Virginia had increased $17,000,000, which pays into the treasury an increase of $17,000 of annual revenue. This increase of the value of land, says the Richmond Whig, "is to be ascribed mainly to the energy and talents of comparatively a few gentlemen, who are engaged in different parts of the State, in the improvement of their lands by marling, liming, and the use of guano, and the adoption of a more improved system of rotation in the cultivation of their crops. These gentlemen not only have enhanced the value of their lands, but, by shewing the capabilities of the soil, have enhanced the value of lands for a circle of many miles around them! If this has been achieved simply from the results of the enterprise of a few gentlemen, living in isolated neighborhoods and districts of the State, what may we not expect when this enterprise and spirit has become diffused, by the agency of a State Agricultural Society, throughout the length and breadth of the State? We have every reason to believe the next decade will show an increase in the assessment on the value of lands, of fifty millions of dollars!"

OUR MINISTER AT MADRID.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Madrid, Jan'y 22, 1852.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to invite a portion of the public attention that your able columns ever command to the manly and generous action of our Minister, the Hon. D. M. Barringer. The well-known disturbances which long menaced the peaceful relations existing between us and Spain, rendering his mission one of peculiar labor and delicacy, are now happily settled; and we surely owe something to the accomplished gentleman who, whilst obtaining all that his own country asked, has endeared himself still more than ever to the foreign Power to which he applied.

The Cuban movement was condemned by the Administration and the nation, and there may be some who scarcely sympathize with their recent liberation. Yet, whatever opinions exist as to the abstract right or wrong of the case, it is beyond question, that when the late prisoners, enfeebled by the privation and the chains of a sixty days' voyage, arrived half naked at Vigo, they were objects of compassion, whatever their fault.

Acting in the true spirit of a Christian gentleman, Mr. Barringer made immediate provision for their relief; and soon had the satisfaction of receiving the assurance that they were well fed, well clothed, and well treated.

The following letter is the best evidence of a charity alike accordant with the promptings of a generous heart, and the spirit of his instructions, as far as they have reached us:

"To the Hon. D. M. BARRINGER,

"*U. S. Minister, &c.:*

"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned Americans, late prisoners of the Cuba expedition, on the eve of our departure from this country, to join our friends and relations in the United States, having at present no *other* way of expressing our gratitude for your late successful exertions in procuring our liberation from the Queen of Spain, herewith tender you our sincere thanks for the kind and American-like treatment we have received from your noble and generous hands. Hoping the day may yet arrive when we can express our gratitude in a more substantial manner,

We remain your obedient servants,

"Geo. M. Harrison, John Johnson,
"John F. Batchelder, R. M. Grider,
"Geo. J. Berry, John G. Lush,
"John Leafert, Edmund McDonald,
"Wm. Lossner, Jas. H. Hearsy,
"Isaac Freeborn, D. Q. Rousseau,
"J. B. Weymouth, John Brown,
"Geo. Parr, Louis Nagel,

"And seventy-four others.

"Vigo, January 8th, 1852."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:—

By Ruffin, Ch. J. In State v. Cheek, from Chatham, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Richardson v. Strong, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Holmes v. Hawes, in equity from New Hanover, directing the order to be reversed. Also, in Satterfield v. Riddick, in equity, from Gates. Also, in Page v. Goodman, in Equity, from Chowan, dismissing the bill with costs.—Also, in Hardy v. Leary, in Equity, from Bertie; directing a reference.

By Nash, J. In Doe ex dem, Jackson v. Jackson, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Martin v. Amos, from Stokes, affirming the judgment. Also, in Burnett v. Thompson, from Bertie, error in admitting evidence, judgment reversed, *venire de novo.* Also, in State v. Nat, from Beaufort, directing the judgment to be reversed. Also, in Moody v. Moore, in equity from Northampton, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Walling v. Burroughs, in equity from Martin; account to be taken of the value of the timber while growing. Also, in Hudson v. Pierce, in equity from Halifax. Also, in Walling v. Watts in equity, from Martin, reversing the decree. Also, in Saunders v. Haughton, in equity, from Chowan; report set aside as to the two items excepted to, in all other respects confirmed. Also, in Hollowell v. Green, from Pitt, directed to be certified that there is no error. Also, in McDaniel v. Thomas, in equity from Jones, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J. In Grady v. Threadgill, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Foy v. Foy, from Carteret, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Brinson v. Wharton, in equity from Bertie, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Reed v. Kinnamon, in equity from Forsythe, reversing the order. Also, in State v. Camalt, from Beaufort, declaring there is no error. Also, in Peacock v. Winburn, from Nash, reversing the decree.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE LITERARY WORLD.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Messrs. Editors: In the course of a very dignified debate in Congress between the Hon. Messieurs Giddings and Stanly, I notice that the former gentleman remarked—"When I spoke of the gentleman's statements being false, I did not transcend the Parliamentary rules," and further observe that, in the remainder of the controversy, the above "parliamentary rules" are adhered to. Now I care nothing for politics, being neither a rich man nor an office-seeker, and have of late years considered Congress to be a national establishment pretty much like the bull fights of Spain, or the old Roman arenas for the amusement of the people, and to promote a general feeling of pugnacity and valor among them. In this manner I am quite interested in the various gladiatorial exhibitions; and in order the better to understand them, I wish to know the precise meaning and derivation of the term "Parliamentary."

When quite young, having been blessed with a father and mother, I was sent to school, where, after completing my English education, I was finished off with a quantity of Greek, Latin, Italian, German, Spanish, and French, and am happy to add that I have preserved most of my school books to this day.

After a thorough investigation of Mr. Levizac's interesting grammar, and also Mr. Surenne's no less admirable dictionary, I have discovered *je parle* means "I speak" or "I say," and *il parle*, "he speaks," and *il ment*, "he lies." Now, coupling these properly together, I obtain parle-ment—which according to this, would simply be, "I say he lies," or "when he speaks he lies."

Can you, or any of the readers of your invaluable weekly, set me right upon this important subject. Yours with respect,

MARCUS MARIUS BOGGS.

By the Editor of the Knickerbocker.

Lest some incredulous reader should assume that the subjoined letter is a fabrication, we beg leave expressly to declare that it is a veritable production, here printed from the original, without the slightest variation, in word, letter, or punctuation. It was sent to an enterprising publishing firm in Auburn, in this state, who had announced "The New York Justice," a legal publication, as "in press." The letter, upon inquiry, was found to be entirely authentic, the writer living then, as now, in a certain town in the county of Ontario. His name we suppress, with the exception of the initials:

"M. D—— and M——: I Seed in a little Book the other day an account of a book Cald the nu-yorke gustise which yu sa is in the *pres* I wuld like to no when you will git thru presen on it. I want one of them books most orfully I were elected Sqire last Spring to our town Meten to take efect the first of january my frends told me that the County Clerk wuld qualifi me I Called on him the first of jan to be qualifide and he said he Culd not du that thing he culd sware me in and I must du the other my Selfe here I am green as Cattle never sude any body—never was sude: witnes never but once on a guri twiste and at that time never thout of bein Sqire please rite me when you will have that book presed I will give you your prise if you wont take any les, Yours &c

D. D. S——, Square."

Mr. "D. D. S.," *Square*, is a fine specimen of a "Gustis of Pease" in one of the noblest of our mid-land counties, isn't he? It would have been a rich treat to hear him "lay down the law" to his *less* informed auditory!

Every body has some kind of anecdote, now-a-days, to relate of the 'people's guest.' A writer dating in Ohio, in the Boston Liberator, speaking of Kossuth's arrival at Salem, a Quaker settlement, out in those regions, record that "they created a big dinner, and he refused to touch it. He had come on other business, he said, and with German *sang froid*, took from a bag or something, a loaf of bread and a great piece of pork, which he conjugally shared with Madame, and sat munching it, while the mob uproariously called for him to show himself at the window; whereupon he put out his dark sublime head, but without vouchsafing the least of those graceful waves of the hand we hear about. No! he acted sensibly, and held fast his pork and bread, merely saying, "Dank you—Dank you! I must now, gentlemen, attend to the claims of Hungary." [*Hungry.*]

SPEECH OF MR. CRITTENDEN,

At the Congressional Dinner in honor of the Birth-Day of WASHINGTON.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

Attorney General Crittenden, having been called upon by the company, rose to respond, and was heartily greeted. We regret that we cannot furnish at this time a full report of his eloquent remarks, and must therefore confine ourselves merely in substance to a few of the prominent points. He said that they had met here to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The occasion and the associations which surround us are in this city, which he founded—at the capital and seat of government which he established—in sight of Mount Vernon, his private residence and the sacred sepulture of his body. The occasion makes us feel as if we were almost brought again into his presence—at least his name—a name which can never die—a living name, before which every head of every civilized country is bowed in reverence, and to which the homage of every American heart is due. [Applause.] I almost fear to speak of the circumstance. The ordinary terms of language will not fully express the character of Washington. The names of Cæsar, or Napoleon, or Cromwell may excite the noisy applause of the world, and inflame the passions of men with stories of fields and of fame, but the name of Washington occupies a calmer, a serener, and a more celestial sphere. [Applause.] There was not in his character and about his name any of the turbulence and operations which constitute glory in a vulgar and worldly sense. His name has sunk deeply into the hearts of mankind, and more especially it has sunk deeply into the hearts and mind of every American, and in that sacred and honored temple it rests. Without any of the forms of noisy and ostentatious idolatry, it rests in the recesses of the hearts of his countrymen, and, like an oracle, is continually whispering blessings of patriotism and of virtue. [Long-continued applause.] He never sought or asked for what men call glory; he sought to serve his kind and country by his beneficence and his virtue; and he found in that service and performance of his duty the honest and richest reward which can compensate the patriot and statesman. This was our Washington. Let all the rest of the world present anything like a parallel if it can. [Applause.] In him, all virtues seemed to be combined in the fairest proportions. "The elements were so mixed in him," and his ability and judgment so commingled, that every virtue seemed to be a natural result flowing spontaneously from the combination as water from the purest fountain. [Applause.] In him it required no exertion—it was part and parcel of his glorious organization. Mortal as he was, who can point to an error and a vice? All the virtues of the hero, patriot, statesman, and benefactor, and all his achievements, were a full development of his character. He was the same everywhere—in the camp, in the cabinet, and at Mount Vernon. Who could distinguish any difference in him? His greatness of the innate and majestic kind, was present everywhere. It was that which gave him character, and not the occasional offices which he held under the government. He dignified office. Elevated to the highest rank ever held, no rank, civil or military ever elevated him. This was our Washington. [Applause.] He was a believer in Christianity, and that belonged to his elevated mind. He was a firm believer in Divine Providence, and his mind was improved and his motives elevated by the service of God.

Our history, as a people, is remarkable; it is a history of Providence; and among all the bounties of Providence I know no greater gift than the person of Washington himself. He was raised up at the appointed time—at the grand crisis in the affairs of mankind—when the minds of men were taking a new guidance; when old despotisms were about to pass away under the influence of dawning public opinion, and man was about to reassert his long-lost rights.

Washington was raised up to become a leader of popular rights, embodying in his person all the principles necessary to our success and to establish our liberties. He was the gift of Providence to us. He led us triumphantly through a seven years' war. After being the main instrument in the revolution, and the establishment of our present Union and form of government, after having secured by war our independence, under free and safe institutions, he took presidential office, to put into operation the machinery for the diffusion of those blessings peculiarly sacred to the people of the United States.—He served us eight years, and then retired to Mount Vernon, where he passed the remainder of his days. Providence intended him for a model. His character covers the whole space of his political and private life. He was trained in the humblest walks of private life, and therefore knew the wants and wishes of the condition of the humblest people. The confidence which he inspired spead with every step. He became commander of our army. He used it without oppression to any human being. He led you triumphantly on; he was an example for all military men. He became President. He has left us an example to which we look with filial reverence, and long may we do so. [Applause long-continued.]

He left us what he called the advice of a parting friend. He said, "I now bid adieu to public life; old age admonishes me that I will soon be summoned from you all; but here, my countrymen, I leave you disinterested advice, which a life of long experience enabled me to prepare. It is the gathered wisdom of my life and my experience." We began with riches no nation ever knew before. What are the mines of California to it? Here is wisdom left by Washington above all price. The Romans shouted and exulted when Mark Antony told them that Cæsar had left them a few drachms apiece and the privilege of walking in his garden—the imperial bequest. How ignoble, how trifling, does this Roman gift seem to you in comparison with this Farewell Address? [Applause.] This is imperishable. As long as we remember it, it will render our liberties secure; and when we forget it, it will rest in the breasts of people more worthy of it—I trust for no other purpose than to shame this degenerate age. [Applause.]

The Farewell Address contains wisdom enough if we but attend to it, it contains lessons enough, to guide us all in our duties as statesmen, and in all our public affairs. [Applause.]

There are two subjects in this address to which recent occurrences turn our attention with peculiar interest. I advert to this in no spirit of controversy and unkindness to any one, but in that spirit which induces me to see every lesson of Washington daily and constantly and freshly brought to the mind of every citizen of the United States. To my children it shall be taught as the first lesson. None are too old to learn it, and it cannot be learned too early. You are familiar with it all, gentlemen, and I will therefore only ask you for your attention while I allude to two subjects on which Washington was peculiarly emphatic. The one is to preserve the Union of this land. [Applause.] This, he says, is "the main pillar of the edifice of our independence and liberty.—Frown down every attempt to bring into question, much less subvert it. When this is gone all is gone; it is the main pillar of your independence." Let us have this main pillar. I trust in God we have no reason to apprehend that the suicidal arm will be raised against this government and Union, which makes us brethren.—[Applause.] I will look upon the Union as indissoluble, and firmly seated as the mountains of our land. I will hope, believe, and so act, and nothing but necessity, stern and overwhelming, will drive me from this position. Thank God! we have every hope of the restoration of every kind feeling which made us in times past one united band of brothers from one end of the Union to the other. [Applause, loud and long-continued.]

This relates to internal danger, but there is external danger; and this is the second subject. *Beware of the indications or exercise of foreign influence among us.*—[Applause, long-continued.] We are Americans. Washington has taught us, and we have endeavored to teach the rest of the world, how to govern themselves. If they have not yet learned the lesson, and secured the advantages of self-government, what concern is it to us? We are the teachers, and yet they will not learn from us. [Three cheers were here proposed, and given most heartily.] "Be jealous," he said, "of all foreign interference. Enter into no entangling alliances, cherish no particular partialities and prejudices against any people. [Applause.] Be just to all. It is folly to expect disinterested favors from them." That is not the character or relation of this nation. Let all your actions be founded on impartial justice. Do not expect disinterested favors. *Stand on your own ground.* [Applause.] Go not abroad to mingle yourselves in the quarrels and wars of others, but avoid the romantic idea of righting the whole world, and arresting by your arms the progress of the oppressors. * * * *

We have given the world an example. With three millions of people, poor and unprepared, we went triumphantly through our revolution.

It is said we have a right to interfere in the quarrels of other nations. Certainly we have. I have a right or power, and so has any man, to busy himself in the affairs of his neighbors, and he is called a busybody. [Laughter and applause.]—We have, as a nation, a right to interfere; but it is a question of expediency. I do not say that there are not cases connected with our country and humanity in which I would not interfere; but it is always a question of expediency, and depends upon circumstances. And, because our sympathies and minds might lead our country to interfere, Washington imparted admonition in this particular. It is because we have the right to interfere; and, surrounded by temptations and possessed of generous hearts and noble principles, we might transcend the bounds of principle policy, and interfere in the affairs of foreign nations. Washington, with penetrating foresight, saw through all. He knew the warm and generous nature of his countrymen, and knew where the danger was. Through his wisdom was erected a bulwark of protection. *Stand on your own ground.* [Applause.] And what can you do by interfering? But argument was not necessary with him. His name ought to be prophetic or oracular authority. Is it policy to interfere with arms? Our example would do a thousand times more than sword or bayonet. The time was, in the hands of Greece and Rome, arms were powerful instruments of oppression. But they cannot do much now unless aided by the low, degenerate support of the people over whom they are brandished. What could we do with arms in European politics? How could our eagles fight if carried into foreign countries where we could not feed them from our plenteous tables?—[Three cheers.] We can do nothing there. I am not simply one to shrink because blood is shed. I pretend to no excessive sensibility, while public glory or duty calls on my countrymen to lay down their lives; but I do not wish to see them depart from the grave principles of policy, when our mere word will be powerful beyond the aid of arms in the world.

We are here to do what Washington advised us: take care of our Union, cherish respect for it, cultivate commerce with all nations, do justice to all, and thereby set an example, and show forth in honor the blessings of self-government. But, concerning mankind, seeing you prosper, they will follow your example. It is by the power of example that you can contribute support to the liberties of the world. Adopt the policy of interference, and what will be the consequence? An endless war. I hope I may be excused for saying that I feel satisfied my country is safe while pursuing the policy of Washington. It is not an experiment; and I plant myself on the Washington doctrine. [Applause, long-continued.] I want to stand on the old road Washington travelled on. Every President, from Washington to Fillmore, has travelled on it, [applause,] maintained by, and sanctified with, the name of this great policy of non-intervention. [Applause.] I may be defective in the spirit of the age, but I feel that it is a just and well-tried policy; and I will state, in conclusion, that it has been the effort and honest intention of the administration to be governed by this plain duty. It has endeavored to follow in the track of Washington walked, and, with whatever unequal pace, to follow after him. This has been the model by which to fashion the course and policy of the country.

Mr. Crittenden was enthusiastically applauded on resuming his seat.

Mr. WEBSTER'S ORATION.

On the 23d inst. Mr. Webster delivered, to an audience of 5000 persons, the Annual Oration before the N. Y. Historical Society. The following is its beautiful commencement, being about one-sixth of the whole:—

The object of your association, gentlemen, like that of others of similar character, is highly important. Historical societies are auxiliary to historical compositions. They collect the materials from which the great narrative of events is, in due time, to be framed, the transactions of public bodies, local histories, memoirs of all kinds, statistics, laws, ordinances, public debates and discussions, works of periodical literature and the public journals, whether of political events, of commerce, literature, or the arts, all find their places in the collections of historical societies. But these collections are not history; they are only elements for history. History is a higher name, and imports literary productions of the first order.

It is presumptuous in me, whose labors and studies have been so long devoted to other objects, to speak in the presence of those whom I see before me, of the *dignity* and *importance of history*, in its just sense; and yet I find pleasure in breaking in upon the course of daily pursuits, and indulging, for a time, in reflections upon topics of literature, and in the remembrance of the great examples of historical art. Well written history must always be the result of genius and taste, as well as of attainment. It stands next to epic poetry, in the productions of the human mind. If it requires less of invention than that, it is not behind it in dignity and importance. The power of the Epic consists in the narrative of real or supposed events, and the representation of real, or at least natural characters; and history, in its noblest examples, is an account of occurrences, in which great events are commemorated, and distinguished men appear, as agents and actors. Epic poetry and the drama are but narratives, the former partly, and the latter wholly in the form of dialogue; but their characters and personages are usually the creations of the imagination.

Severe history sometimes assumes the dialogue or dramatic form, and, without departing from truth, is embellished by supposed colloquies or speeches, as in the production of that great master, Titus Livius, or that greater master still, Thucydides.

The drawing of characters, consistent with general truth and fidelity, is no violation of historical accuracy; it is only an illustration or an ornament.

When Livy ascribes an appropriate speech to one of his historical personages, it is only as if he had portrayed the same character in language professedly his own. Lord Clarendon's presentation, in his own words, of the character of Lord Falkland, one of the highest and most successful efforts of personal description, is hardly different from what it would have been, if he had put into the mouth of Lord Falkland a speech exhibiting the same qualities of the mind and the heart, the same opinions, and the same attachments. Homer describes the actions of personages, which, if not real, are so imagined as to be conformable to the general characteristics of men in the heroic ages. If his relation be not historically true, it is such nevertheless, as, making due allowance for poetical embellishment, might have been true. And in Milton's great epic, which is so almost entirely made up of narratives and speeches, there is nothing repugnant to the general conception which we form of the characters of those, whose sentiments and conduct he portrays.

But history, while it illustrates and adorns, confines itself to facts, and to the narrative of actual events. It is not far from truth to say, that well written and classic history is the epic of real life. It places the actions of men in an attractive and interesting light; rejecting what is improper and superfluous, it fills its picture with real, just, and well drawn images.

And the dignity of history consists in reciting events with truth and accuracy, and in presenting human agents and their actions in a clear and impartial light. The first element in history, therefore, is truthfulness; and this truthfulness must be presented in a concrete form. Classical history is not a memoir. It is not a rude collection of acts, occurrences and dates. It adopts nothing that is not true, but then it does not embrace all minor truths, and all minor transactions. It is a composition, a production, which has unity of design, like a work of statuary or of painting, and keeps constantly in view one great end or result. Its parts, therefore, are to be properly adjusted, and well proportioned.

The historian is an artist as true to fact as other artists are to nature; and though he may sometimes embellish, he never misrepresents; he may occasionally, perhaps color too highly, but the truth is still visible through the lights and shades. This unity of design seems essential to all great productions.—With all the variety of the Illiad, Homer kept the wrath of Achilles, and its consequences, always in view; when he sang of the exploits of other heroes, they were silently subordinated to the son of Peleus. Still more remarkable is the unity, in variety, of the Odyssey, the character of which is much more complicated, but all the parts are artfully adapted to each other, and they have a common centre of interest and action—the great end being the restoration of Ulysses to his native Ithaca. Virgil, in the Æneid, sang of nothing but the man and his acts, who brought the Trojan gods to Italy, and laid the foundation of the imperial wall of Rome; and Milton of nothing but

> "Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
> Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
> Brought death into the world."

And the best historical productions of ancient and of modern times, have been written with equal fidelity to one leading thought, or purpose.

It has been said by Lord Bolingbroke that, "history is philosophy teaching by example"; and before Bolingbroke, Shakspeare has said:

> "There is a history in all men's lives
> Figuring the nature of the times deceased:
> The which observed, a man may prophesy,
> With a near aim, of the main chance of things.
> As yet not come to life: which in their
> Seeds, and weak beginnings, lie entreasured.
> Such things become the hatch and brood of
> time;
> And by the necessary form of this,
> King Richard might create a perfect guess,
> That great Northumberland then false to
> Him, would of that seed, grow to a greater
> falseness;
> Which should not find a ground to rest upon,
> Unless on you.
> "Are these things then necessities?
> Then let us meet them like necessities."

And a wiser man than either Bolingbroke or Shakspeare has declared:

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be: and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."

These sayings are all just, and they proceed upon the idea that the essential characteristics of human nature are the same every where, and in all ages.

This doubtless is true; and so far as history presents the qualities and propensities of human nature it does teach by example. Bolingbroke adds, with remarkable power of expression: "that the school of example is the world, and its great masters or teachers are history and experience."

But the character of man so much varies, from age to age, both in his individual and collective capacity, there comes such a change of circumstances, so many new objects of desire and aversion, and powerful motives spring up in his mind, that the conduct of men, in one age, or under one state of circumstances, is no sure and precise indication of what will be their conduct, when times and circumstances alter; so that the example of the past, before it can become a useful instructor to the present, must be reduced to elementary principles in human nature, freed from the influence of conditions which were temporary and have changed, and applied to the same principles under new relations, with a different degree of knowledge, and the impulses arising from the altered state of things.

A savage has the passions of ambition, revenge, love and glory; and ambition and love, revenge and the hope of renown, are also elements in the character of civilized life; but the development of these passions, in a state of barbarism, hardly instructs us as to the manner in which they will exhibit themselves in a cultivated period of society.

And so it is of religious sentiment and feeling. I believe man is every where more or less, a religious being; that is to say in all countries, and at all times, he feels the tie which connects him with an invisible power.

It is true, indeed, and it is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that in the very lowest stage of human existence, and in the opposite extreme of high civilization, surrounded with every thing luxurious in life, and with all the means of human knowledge, the idea of an unseen and superior Governor of the Universe is most likely to be equally doubted or disregarded.

The lowest of human, savage existence, and the intellectual and refined atheism, such as we have seen exhibited *in our* day, seem to be strangely coincident in this respect; though it is from opposite causes and influences that these classes are *led to* doubt or deny the existence of a Supreme Power. But both these are exceptions *to* the general current of human thought, and the general conviction of our nature.

Man is naturally religious; but then his religion takes its character from his condition, his degree of knowledge, and his associations; and therefore, it is true that the religious feeling which operates in one state of society, and under one degree of light and knowledge, is not a safe example, to prove its probable influence and operation under circumstances essentially different. So, that when we regard history as our instructor in the development of the perceptions and character of men, and in the motives which actuate them, there comes a concomitant rush of altered circumstances, which are all to be considered and regarded.

History, therefore, is an example which may teach us the general principles of human nature, but does not instruct us greatly in its various possible developments.

What Dr. Johnson said, in his comparison of Dryden and Pope, is not inapplicable to this topic. "Dryden," said he, "knew more of man in his general nature, and Pope in his local manners." Dryden's sentiments, therefore, are the exemplar of human nature in general, Pope's of human nature as modified in particular relations and circumstances; and what is true of individual man, is true, also, of society and government.

The love of liberty, for instance, is a passion and sentiment which existed in intense force in the Grecian republics, and in the early history of Rome. It exists now, chiefly, and first of all, on that portion of the Western continent in which we live. Here, it burns with heat and with splendor beyond all Grecian and all Roman example. It is not a light in the temple of Minerva, it is not a vestal flame in Rome; it is the light of the sun, it is the illumination of all the constellations. Earth, air and ocean, and all the heavens above us, are filled with its glorious illumination; and, therefore, though the passion and the sentiment are the same, yet he who would reason from Grecian liberty, or from Roman freedom, to our intelligent American liberty, would be holding a farthing candle to the orb of day.

A Great Passage.—The splendid New York packet ship Washington, has just made the quickest passage from this port to Liverpool, on record. She sailed from this port at seven o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult., and at two on the afternoon of the 3d inst., she took a Pilot off Point Lynas; thus making the passage in thirteen days and nineteen hours, or allowing further five hours, difference in time, thirteen days and fourteen hours. This is nearly equal to the average winter passages of the steamers.

Sale of a valuable Picture.—Leutze's great national picture of Washington *Crossing the Delaware* was sold at New York on Saturday *for ten thousand dollars.* In consequence of this sale the exhibition is to positively close on Saturday, February 28th.

A train of ninety-five cars, drawn by two locomotives, passed over the Hudson river on the 16th inst. It was more than a mile in length.

CONUNDRUM.

If LOUIS NAP (as folks declare)
On bayonets now is sitting,
Why is he like the great MAGYAR
Who's ever at him hitting?

'Cause one is still a *Hung'ry man,*
Whatever food he get;
Whilst t'other, eat whate'er he can,
Must always be *sharp set.*

Singular Phenomenon.—At about 12 o'clock on Sunday night last a phenomenon truly striking and extraordinary occurred here. It was the circumstance of the falling of a really copious rain, for the space of from seven to ten minutes, from a perfectly cloudless, haziless, and starlit sky. So plentiful was the shower that the side-walks ran with water, which had the singular effect upon the mind of appearing to come without a cause. During the shower, two streaks of fleecy clouds displayed themselves in the north and south, but far distant from each other, and neither of an altitude above the horizon exceeding twenty degrees. The position of these clouds forbids the idea that the rain could have fallen from either of them. We make no effort to explain this strange phenomenon, satisfying ourselves with a bare but faithful statement of it.

Nat. Int.

The news from Washington represents the electioneering market to be still very active. A letter has been received from Gen. Butler disavowing all connexion with the Free-Soilers. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Gen. Cass' stock is rising, and now it is understood, that he will be the nominee at Baltimore. Senator Douglas still frequents the marts where votes are to be procured. Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee, Mr. Stevenson, and various other old Hunkers, are exerting their abilities to allay dissensions and harmonize the great Democracy. It is supposed they have undertaken more than they can accomplish; but *nous verrons.*

The Aurora Borealis and the Magnetic Telegraph.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Aurora Borealis, visible on Wednesday and Thursday nights last, the most brilliant and remarkable exhibition of the kind noticed there for years, was attended with some very singular phenomena. On Wednesday morning an unusual appearance of atmospheric electricity was manifest on all the telegraph lines radiating from Philadelphia, east, west, and south, which continued more or less till Thursday evening. At times there was a powerful current upon the wires, sustained for minutes, then it would diminish to nothing, and the current from the batteries cease to have any effect upon the magnet. It came not in flits and flashes, as in the case during thunder storms, but would emit a steady spark for seconds, and even minutes. During this time the weather was cold and remarkably clear. The same effect was noticed in other cities. In Boston, it is said, there was sufficient electricity to supply the telegraph wires without employing the batteries.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN MOORE.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs of Moore was held in the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday night, the 17th Feb., at 7 o'clock.

The house having been called to order, on motion of A. R. Kelly, Esq., Gen. W. D. Dowd was appointed Chairman, and Maj. J. C. Jackson and A. D. McIver Secretaries of this meeting.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, A. R. Kelly, Esq. introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions,—after which several gentlemen were loudly called for, some of whom responded, and enthusiastic speeches were delivered by W. A. Huske, Esq. of Fayetteville, M. Q. Waddell, Esq. of Pittsborough, J. M. A. Drake, Esq. of Ashborough, J. W. Cameron, Esq. of Wadesborough, and B. I. Houze, Esq. of Haywood. Whereupon the said Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

As it has been determined that on the 4th Monday in April, a Convention will be held in the city of Raleigh, by the Whig or Union party of this State, to select a suitable candidate for Governor—to devise and recommend such measures as will best secure the harmony of that party, and promote the good of our common country: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whigs of Moore approve of the time, place, and object of said Convention, and will appoint twenty Delegates to represent this county in the same.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Moore have confidence in the integrity, capacity and discretion of their Delegates, and that of their brethren who may meet them in convention from their sister counties, and desire to throw no restrictions around their actions; for they feel assured that character at home and abroad, integrity, and capacity are pre-requisites that must be possessed by the nominee of said Convention for Governor. And by that nominee, whether selected from the mountains of the West, the seaboard of the East, the Northern or Southern border, or from the central clique, they will be prepared to take their stand and do their duty.

Resolved, That after duly considering the many critical and trying positions that have been occupied by Millard Fillmore since providentially called to the chief magistracy of this nation, and the statesman-like and patriotic manner in which he has discharged all his duties, he is first and only choice of the Whigs of Moore as a candidate for President; and they desire but an opportunity to demonstrate to the world that Carolina's favorite son, Wm. A. Graham, stands head and shoulders in their affections over any body else for the next Vice Presidency.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Delegates to the Whig State Convention: Thos. Rollins, Esq., Arch'd Dalrymple, Dr. John McIver, Duncan Murchison, Esq., W. P. Cameron, John Oats, Dan'l McKenzie, James Rush, Norman McCrummen, Alex'r Kelly, Esq., Cornelius Dunlap, Esq., B. H. Coffin, D. Street, Esq., Jesse Smitherman, John Dunlap, Dr. John Chalmers, Dr. M. Street, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. H. Turner, and A. R. Kelly, Esq.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the number of Delegates.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editors of the Fayetteville Observer and Wadesborough Argus, with a request that they be published in their respective papers.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the discharge of their duties. Whereupon, the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

W. D. DOWD, Ch'n.

J. C. JACKSON, }
A. D. MCIVER, } Secretaries.

HUMBUG AND CA

It would be a much eas
to point out things wh
than by any research, eve
gent, to discover anything
Barnum is not the only h
are those whose stamps,
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the only humbuggers.
nay, there is never a time
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cating drinks are
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Coolness and S
sword player
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amined the palm, said
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was uncertain of success
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This incident, which
the General's coolness
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of a work published
don, entitled "Sir Cha
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The speed attained
Railroad, we learn
nal, is without parallel
tives have been put
of one was three hours
between New York and
other only three
The whole time
four hours. Dist

FOR THE FAR

STRAW CUTT
Ploughs and
patterns, &c. &c.

Oct. 1, 1851

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1852.

Small Notes—*Again*.—We expected in Saturday's Register a correction of its inference from a portion of ion of Ch. Justice Ruffin, to which d on Thursday. (See 1st page of Observer.)

r hasty article of Thursday, we me to look a little further into ject, and although to us nothing nclusive than the legal o we then published, yet some d only at the 11th chap. of Statutes, entitled "Bank Notes," expressed doubts, we will en remove them, by showing that nothing whatever to do with That act has reference *only* yond the limits of North Its 1st section provides,—

enacted, &c. "That it shall for any person to pass, circu in payment, within this bank note, bill or promissory payment of money, issued by sovereignty, or by any body porate, not authorized to issue by any of the laws and this State, under the denomination dollars."

would be the effect of omit qualifying clause, "under the of five dollars"? Evidently, would be, that the act would hibit the circulation of notes is beyond the limits and without the au this State. Nothing more nor it would clearly have no reference issued by any chartered bank with State, no matter whether of $1 or And it will at once be seen how would be to contend, that the ad that clause makes the act apply this State not otherwise within

ere is a still more conclusive ar possible. The original act, from Revised Statute was copied, was in 1830-31, chapter 40. And its 1st section are as follows:—

"AN ACT to prohibit the circulation in State, after the time therein men of bank notes under five dollars, by the banks of other States.

enacted, &c. That it shall not ful for any person, from and after th day of July, one thousand eight d and thirty-two, to pass, circulate ive in payment, within this State, ank note, bill or promissory note for payment of money, issued by any sovereignty, or by any body politic porate not authorized to issue the and by any of the laws and stat this State, under the denomination dollars."

title shows that the act had no re whatever to notes issued by our And it is well-known that banks then in existence in the d then in circulation and continu vast quantities of notes of $1

therefore, that there is no statute prohibiting the passing of $1 and $2. There *is* a general hibiting the passing of value they were universally called, r $1. And it must therefore that "general law" to which the referred, in illustrating his

pon the subject, we can state, authority of a friend, that the re the Bank of Cape Fear, as m at notes under $5, to be found 12th section of the act of 1833-4, ed at the instance of the Bank distinguished gentleman who charge before the Legislature the of the Bank on that occasion, in prohibition of notes under $5. committee to which the referred compromised the matter $3 as the least denomination. B.) was reported by the com passed by the Legislature.— was at that day no pretence that the 1830 would cover the ground. face to what we have felt on this subject, to add, no interest in the Bank of either as stockholder or debt Our interests of both kinds are else

And further, that the politics of the Institution being differ they have, as was reason expected, given their custom s. We owe the Bank no but we do owe to the pub North Carolina, and to ourselves an serve the convenience and ad rded by the issue of the small the Bank of Fayetteville.

Meetings.—The proceedings of of the Whigs of Moore are pub this paper.

The Whigs of Bertie met at Windsor on Resolutions approving the and nominating Fillmore and adopted. No choice was for Governor.

Fillmore.—The Baltimore Corre of the Charleston Courier says, chances of Mr. Fillmore's secur nomination of the next Whig Na Convention, appear to be decidedly increase.

South Carolina and Charlotte Rail be completed from Columbia to 25 miles of Charlotte by the last of

Petersburg Intelligencer" comes new and beautiful suit of type gratifying indication of its continued deserved prosperity.

The next Presidential Election.—The reader will find, in the proceedings of the Senate, a very important resolution offered by Mr. Borland of Arkansas, proposing a radical change in the mode of apportioning the Electoral votes among the States. In the only two cases in which a Presidential election has occurred during the year when the decennial census was ascertained, viz: in 1812 and in 1832, the States voted for President and Vice President in proportion to the number of members they *then* had in Congress—that is, the number they had under the preceding census; and not that to which they would *thereafter* be entitled under the census just then taken. This was not only absolutely necessary, in consequence of the want of time to have the new apportionment made and new Districts laid off, but it was in accordance with the following provision of the Constitution:—

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress," &c.—*Con. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 1.*

Now this did not mean, surely, the number of members each State would have in the *next* or *any succeeding* Congress, but manifestly the number of members to which each State was entitled in the Congress existing at the time of the Presidential election. That was the construction always put upon this provision,—the construction always acted on. And if it was wrong, and Mr. Borland's construction right, then the elections of 1812 and 1832 were illegal, for they were made according to the numbers of the then existing Congresses, under the old Census.

At the last Congress, when the Census was ordered to be taken, the apportionment of representation was fixed—a thing which had never been done before until after the census was ascertained. The census law of 1850 provided that after 1853, the number of members of the House should be 233, to be apportioned among the States by dividing the whole federal population of the United States by 233, the product of such division to be the ratio of representation for each member of the House. This was an admirable provision, to rid Congress and the country of the bitter struggle which an apportionment *after* the census is ascertained has always produced—each State, knowing its population, endeavoring to fix upon some ratio that would favor itself, and increase its own relative power.

Now Mr. Borland contends that the new ratio being fixed, it follows that electors should be chosen under that ratio—should be chosen in proportion to the number of members each State may be entitled to have in the next Congress—*in a Congress which may never meet.* (We do not mean of course to intimate any idea that it will not meet, but merely by a supposable case to show the absurdity of the proposition of Mr. B.)

There is not only a necessity, in our opinion, for following the old mode because it is consistent with the Constitution and with custom, but because it will be almost impossible to have the electoral districts laid off in the various States in time for the next Presidential election. If it were just, and necessary, the Legislatures of the various States might indeed meet during the ensuing Spring or Summer. But it would cost half a million of dollars, and for no purpose, except to divest some of the States of a portion of the votes to which they are now entitled, and to give them to other States. Surely the progress of power in the new States is rapid enough, and the decadence of the old States sad enough, to satisfy any reasonable man. But no. Mr. Borland says, that under his construction, *his* State will be entitled to four instead of three votes for President. And we may add, that under our construction, and the uniform custom, North Carolina will be entitled to nine votes instead of eight.

Presidential.—The Whig members of the Legislature of Delaware have recommended the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency.

The Whig State Convention of Indiana has nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the Vice Presidency.

The Warsaw Stage.—We learn that the Stage will leave Warsaw every afternoon at 6 o'clock, so as to bring the passengers and mails by all of the four trains passing there during the day, say from 6 A. M. to 5 50 P. M.

The Stage will leave here, as heretofore, at 6 P. M. and arrive at Warsaw in time for all the trains.

We trust that our citizens will take an interest in sustaining the excellent line of 4 horse coaches now kept by Messrs. McKinnon & McNeill; which we are sorry to learn is not adequately supported. Every body would regret the necessity of a return to the small 2 horse stages, and yet that necessity may occur.

The Carthage Murderers.—We learn that the woman Dicey was brought before Judge Ellis at Montgomery Court, and the testimony of John and Alfred taken against her, after which she was remanded to Moore county jail to await her trial.

On Thursday at 1 o'clock, Alfred and John were brought into Court to receive their sentence. After a feeling exhortation by Judge Ellis, to prepare for their awful doom, they were sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 19th inst. at Troy.

Rain at last.—On Friday night and Saturday last we had the first good rain that has fallen here for months.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 24th, Mr. Borland presented the following resolution:

Be it Resolved &c., That the number of electoral votes to which each State shall be entitled in the election of President and Vice President of the United States in 1852 shall be equal to the number of senators and representatives to which each of said States will be found entitled by the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, as provided by the act for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses, approved May 23, 1850.

Mr. Borland explained and enforced this resolution, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Geyer of Missouri spoke at length in favor of the bill granting land to a road in Iowa.

On Wednesday, many memorials were presented, and, as usual, a number against the extension of the patents of Woodworth's Planing machine and Parker's water wheel.

Mr. Geyer concluded his speech on the Iowa rail road bill, and Mr. Underwood followed in reply.

On Thursday, Mr. Badger presented the memorials of assistant Marshals of Wake, Wayne, Rockingham and Guilford counties, asking additional pay for taking the census.

Mr. Miller spoke in favor of Mr. Clarke's resolution against intervention.

On Friday, the whole day was taken up in a personal debate of much acrimony between Mr. Rhett of S. C. and Mr. Clemens of Ala., which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, some time was spent in proposing amendments to a bill to grant lands to make a rail road in Missouri. One of these amendments is similar to that of Mr. Underwood in the Senate, proposing to give lands to the old States as well as the new.

A long debate arose on the bill to make land warrants assignable.

On Wednesday, the Bounty land law was again debated.

On Thursday, the bill explanatory of the bounty land law was ordered to a third reading. It extends the provisions of the original bill, so as to give lands to collateral relations of soldiers, where there is no wife or child, and to all who served at all, no matter how short a time.

On Friday, the bounty land bill was laid on the table (rejected,) by yeas 100, nays 84.

Mr. Churchwell, by the unanimous consent of the House, introduced a bill granting lands to the several States for the establishment of a public-school system: read twice.

A Remarkable Declaration.—The Wilmington Journal refuses to publish Mr. Venable's anti-Cass speech, though requested to do so. It accompanies its refusal with the remark that it will publish nothing whatever at all calculated injuriously to affect the harmony of the Democratic party; or in other words it intends to conceal from its readers any proof that Northern Locofocos are tainted with abolitionism! Yet the Journal considers itself an especial friend to Southern interests, and a peculiar defender of Southern honor!

Why does the Journal refuse Mr. Venable a hearing? Because he declares he will not support Gen. Cass, an unsound man for the South—because he denounces the Washington Union as leagued with the Locofoco abolitionists of the North—and because he refuses to act with the great body of the Northern Democracy, which he proves *not* to be a body of "Northern men with Southern principles." These facts, the Journal not only now conceals, but boldly avows a determination always to conceal from its readers. To such an avowal, we know no parallel. We *have* known Locofoco papers *act* upon such a principle, but never before have we seen it proclaimed by any paper of any party, that it intended to publish only what suited its own and the interests of its party.

We think a portion of the Journal's desire for harmony might well be transferred from its party to the country. If it were, we should be spared its long-winded denunciations of Fillmore and Webster, whose devotion to the whole Union cannot be successfully impeached; and of General Scott, who has never written or spoken a word in favor of abolition or against the South, whilst we should have a sudden cessation of its praises of Cass, Buchanan, and other such Locofoco demagogues, whose anti-slavery opinions are on record, but of which the Journal's readers are kept in profound ignorance.

Another Foreign Missionary.—Lola Montez has been dancing in Richmond, and has succeeded in enrapturing the '*elite*' of the Democracy. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, and the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer have been foremost in attention to this most abandoned character. The Enquirer says she is "sound on the intervention question," and a most devoted Southern Rights man. The Enquirer considers her a "Democratic Missionary," whose eyes, dancing, and other powers of pleasing, will prove most useful to the cause of Democracy. It says:

"The present age has been most prolific in remarkable events, and in remarkable persons; and regarding the age of Lola Montez, her vast variety of adventure, in almost every land and clime, her knowledge of languages, her intellectual powers, her quick perception of men and things, we cannot but regard her as one among the most remarkable personages we ever met, if, indeed, not the most so;—and, in this opinion, we think we are sustained by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. That she imparted both pleasure and information to many, is true; and, if she shall carry out her present design, we feel we shall owe her a debt of gratitude, as will the whole Democratic party. In her quick perception, she has already discerned a disposition in many members of the Whig party, to make light of, and ridicule Southern Rights Doctrines. This results, she evidently thinks, from their not understanding the checks and balances of our conservative system; and their not understanding them, results from their not reading works in which those principles are truly taught. To counteract this, Calhoun's great work is to be accompanied by spirited notes of stirring adventure, and the Whig party are to be induced to read it just as a child with sugar plums is made to take physic—a dose of physic, and a sugar plum—a page of Calhoun, then a spirited note. In this way, and it is the only practicable method yet suggested, the Whig party may be made to read this great and able work."

Verily, this *is* a progressive age! What will the Democracy do next? Kossuth and Kinkel and Lola Montez! A worthy trio to instruct the great American nation in political ethics—ridicule of Washington by the former, and *dancing, &c.* by the latter, having been introduced as cardinal principles.

The Kossuth Hat.—Our Wilmington neighbors appear to be quite alive on the subject of the new style of hat *a-la-Kossuth*, which has been introduced there, and, we infer, is exceedingly fashionable and popular among the bucks. The following is one among the communications which it has elicited:—

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors: Why are a standing collar and a Kossuth hat so appropriate to most of their wearers? Because they are emblematic of a stiff neck and a soft head.

This is a fair hit. But the hat finds a defender in the Journal.

Four Days Later from Europe.—The Atlantic brings Liverpool dates to the 11th.

Accounts by telegraph vary as to the price of cotton, some asserting a fall of ⅛, others of 1-16, and others a slight rise. We gather from a Liverpool letter that there was a slight depression, which was followed on the 11th by "more inquiry at steadier rates." Flour, corn and wheat dull.

England.—Lord John Russell has introduced his Parliamentary Reform Bill into the House of Commons. The leading features are as follows: A reduction of the county and borough franchise; in Ireland, the county representation is unaltered, but that of the boroughs reduced; the establishment of a new class of voters, consisting of those who pay 40s. of the direct taxes; the abolishment of the oath of supremacy as repugnant to Roman Catholics and Dissenters, and the substitution of a form of oath for Jews and others, which is but a simple oath of allegiance.

France.—The news from France presents no new feature. The Government had put forth a most indiscreet and intemperate article in La Patrie, telling the electors they must return Bonapartists to the Assembly, or the elections will be void. The Legitimists will not come forward. 60 journeymen printers had been arrested.

Spain.—Full details of the attempt to murder the Queen have been received. As her Majesty was leaving church, bearing the Royal infant in her arms, a Jesuit priest named *Merino*, while kneeling, pretended to offer a petition, and immediately struck at the Queen with a poignard, which he drew from under his cloak. The weapon penetrated the folds of her dress, but was diverted from its course by striking the whalebone of her stays, and inflicted only a slight wound below the last rib. The second blow slightly wounded her arm. The assassin was instantly secured, and proved to be a villain of the deepest dye, having been by turns soldier, traitor, and priest. Her majesty is fast recovering. The villain was executed at Madrid on the 7th.

Austria.—The Vienna Lloyds states that M. Petrocke, reported to be an agent of M. Kossuth and Mazzini, was executed on the charge of attempting to seduce Hungarian regiments from their allegiance. A man named Gesler was executed with him, on a charge of conspiracy to produce a revolution.

The Portsmouth, Va. Bank Robbery—Important Arrest.—A man named Jack Stevens, one of the flash gentry, was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday, charged with being one of those concerned in the recent bank robbery at Portsmouth, Va. The Bulletin says some strong testimony, pretty clearly connecting him with the robbery, as well as daring burglaries in Philadelphia, was elicited at the examination before the Mayor.

The *Fayetteville Observer* thinks we do other towns injustice when we say that Wilmington is the most thoroughly North Carolinian of any town in the State, and that her public works are the only ones calculated to bring trade into the State instead of carrying it out.

Perhaps we should have said "*one* of the most," etc. We do not want to claim exclusive devotion, or do injustice to our sister towns, but it does seem to us that the Manchester Railroad is the only work directly calculated to bring trade into the State. We have not particularly examined some of the new plank road lines from Fayetteville, and perhaps they may; but unless they do, we still hold to our assertion that the public works of Wilmington are the only ones calculated to bring trade *into* the State.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Postscript.

Later from Europe.—The Africa brings accounts to the 14th. Cotton was firm, without change. Sales of 3 days 47,000 bales; 14,000 on speculation. Flour and Corn declined and dull. Turpentine advanced. Political news unimportant.

From California.—The Prometheus has arrived with 300 passengers and half a million only of gold. The notorious John B. Weller is elected U. S. Senator. The Mormons at Salt Lake had declared their independence, and set at defiance the U. S. authorities, who had all left.

The Presidency.—We learn this morning, by telegraph, that the Kentucky Whig State Convention yesterday appointed Delegates to the National Convention favorable to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This movement, taken in connection with the proceedings of the Central Committee of Maryland, and other demonstrations, indicates, in a very significant manner, the concentration of the public sentiment in favor of a man whose merits extort the praise and applause even of his opponents, and who, like President Monroe, seems to be living down all the objections even of the most captious.

It is undoubtedly time for the people of the United States—we mean all those, of every party, who desire to see maintained the present blessed reign of equity, moderation, good faith and dignity—to take steps to insure its continuance. What better thing can be imagined for the next five years than the ascendancy of the same upright principles, the same just counsels, the same pure and disinterested conduct, in all respects, which have guided and governed—and which all men admit have guided and governed—the present administration. What more vigorous and successful management of foreign affairs?—What more firm, yet mild and conciliatory administration of domestic concerns can be hoped for or desired?

Respected abroad for our justice and magnanimity—prosperous, peaceful, progressive, on every acre of our vast territory—what motive can a sensible, a grateful, a reflecting people have for any change? But it is not to be disguised that although the merits of the present administration are thus universally acknowledged, there is danger that the whole advantage of the concession may be lost by division.

Baltimore Patriot.

Our Minister to Spain.—The following letter was sent by Mr. Barringer, U. S. Minister to Spain, in reply to a letter of thanks sent him by several of the American prisoners in Spain, for his successful efforts in procuring their release from captivity:

LEGATION OF U. S.

MADRID, Jan. 15, 1852.

To George Parr, R. M. Grider, I. G. Bush, E. Q. Bell, E. McDonald and others, late American prisoners of the Cuban Expedition, now at Vigo in Spain.

I have had the satisfaction to receive your letter, dated Vigo, 8th instant, tendering me your grateful acknowledgments, for the services I have rendered at this Court in procuring your recent pardon and liberation from Her Majesty the Queen of Spain. I appreciate most fully and shall always remember with kindness this expression of your thanks. If anything could add to the sincere pleasure I have had in being instrumental in restoring you to liberty and contributing in any degree to alleviate the sufferings of your late unfortunate condition, it is the conviction derived from your manly fortitude in misfortune, and the exemplary conduct you have so generally observed under recent circumstances of much trial and temptation, that in returning to your several homes, you will strive to become useful and respected citizens of our own highly favored country.

Wishing you all a safe, speedy and pleasant voyage to that beloved country,

I remain truly,

Your ob't servant.

D. M. BARRINGER.

Henry Clay.—The Republic gives us the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Clay has so far recovered his health as to permit him to ride out and enjoy the bright sunshine and balmy air.

When the present Tariff was passed (says the Albany Journal) we were told that it would secure to our farmers an abundant and inexhaustible market for their breadstuffs. This was an important consideration. Our surplus agricultural products were accumulating so rapidly that an outlet was of primary importance. Very many, previously hostile to a change of the well-working tariff of 1842, acquiesced in the change, under false representations of its friends. For a time these glowing predictions seemed likely to be fulfilled. Famine favored them, and secured a demand for our breadstuffs which was quite overwhelming. The following table shows the value of exports for the several years named:

1846-47	$27,000,000
1847-48	19,500,000
1848-49	23,700,000
1849-50	12,200,000
1850-51	8,100,000

It will be seen that with the famine years the unusual demand ceased; and that now our exports are nearly down to the average standard of previous years.

The truth is, that, however excessive our imports may be, Great Britain will only take our breadstuffs in exchange on compulsion. So long as it is for her interest to buy her wheat and flour here, she will do so, but not an hour longer. So that, while our own manufacturers and artisans are suffering from the ruinous competition of the cheap labor of Europe, our farmers find a growing home market checked by a policy sanctioned under a delusive promise that the destruction of one market would be more than made up by the opening of another.

Lord Palmerston's Defence.—In the sketch of Lord Palmerston's speech in reply to Lord John Russell is the following allusion to the United States:

"The United States," said Lord Palmerston, "constitute a power between which and this country, in former years, the most serious difficulties existed. But these countries are now upon a more cordial footing, and a better understanding prevails between them than has ever before prevailed between those two great and kindred powers. (Hear.) This is a state of things which I must say is very much owing to the abilities and conciliatory manners of our late Minister to the United States, Sir Henry Bulwer, and very much also to the manly, straight-forward, frank and conciliatory character of the distinguished person who represents the United States at this court." (Cheers.)

JUST RECEIVED,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR.
5000 lbs. Wayne County Bacon.
15 bbls. Lard, No. 1.
64 boxes prime Tobacco.
40 bbls. Mackerel.
At Cross Creek Co.
C. BENBOW, Pres't.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

MARRIED,

At Hoop Pole Academy, on the 22d ult., by Alexander Benton, Esq., Mr. JOHN THORNTON to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of of Sion Lee; all of Sampson.

In Sampson county, on the 31st Dec. last, by Alexander Benton, Esq., Mr. WM. BENNETT to Miss ELIZABETH REVEL, daughter of Benjamin Revel.

In New Hanover county, on the 4th ult., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Col. WM. S. LARKINS to Miss MARGARET VANN; all of that county.

DIED,

Near Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 14th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH EVANS, aged about 60, relict of George W. Evans, formerly of Fayetteville.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., Mr. HORACE G. WILLIAMS, (of the firm of J. S. Williams & Brother, formerly of Middletown, Ct., aged 27 years.

At his residence in Columbus county, on the 16th ult., Mr. JAMES BALDWIN, aged 82.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH COLLIER, widow of the late Probate Collier, Esq.

She died on the 19th ultimo, at the residence of her son-in-law, Willis Hall, Esq.

Mrs. Collier passed a long life, being in her 77th year, in the daily practice of pure christian usefulness. She raised a large family to honorable stations in life.

Love, Piety and Benevolence were leading traits of her character, and left their imprint on her countenance, naturally beautiful, up to the hour of death.

The beaming eye and smiling cheek blanched not at the approach of the King of Terrors. In her last conversations with her friends she said, "I feel no pain, I feel no fear, I have my hand on the Cross of Christ.—*Golds. Telegraph.*

Fayetteville Prices Current.

MARCH 1, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10½	11½
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7½	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¼
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	5
Fine,	4 50	4 75
Scratched,	4 50	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	9
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack.)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 15	1 25
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Coffee.—We notice an advance in this article; we advance our quotations accordingly.

Cotton.—The market is not quite so firm as at last issue, but as a few lots continue to bring the present marks, we do not alter.

Flour is firm at present quotations.

Molasses.—We advance our marks on this article.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, stock light, hams 11½ to 12, 10 to 10½ hog round. 2 to 3000 bushels corn sold at 63 to 65. Hay in store $1 to 1 25. 2 rafts river Lumber landed for want of a purchaser. Turpentine 2 35 and 1 45 to 1 50. Spirits 30.—Tar 1 25. Irish potatoes $4 per bbl. Sweet 50 to 60. Shingles 2 12 to 3 50, very dull. 9 rafts Timber sold, 3 at 7 50, 2 at 8 00, 1 at 8 50, 1 at 9 00, and 2 at 10 00. 250 hhds. Molasses just arrived, sold at 19 and 20, 90 days.

At Cheraw, cotton 5 to 7⅞. Bacon 10 to 12. Butter 20 to 28. Coffee 12 to 15. Flour $5 to $5½. Lard 10 to 12. Corn 90 to $1. Salt $1 75.

At Charleston, cotton 6¼ to 8⅞, common qualities depressed, but good firm at previous prices. 27,000 bushels corn received, depressed prices to 65 to 66. Flour 5 to 5½. Bacon 9¼ to 10½.

At New York, on Friday, cotton market spiritless and unchanged.

At New Orleans, strict middling cotton 7½ to 7⅝; slightly depressed by the Atlantic's news. Total receipts of cotton 1,783,132 bales, against 1,622,673 last year. Increase 160,459.

JUST RECEIVED.

65 BBLS. WHISKEY,
10 hhds. Molasses,
1 qr. cask pale French Brandy,
1 " " Madeira Wine,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
5 boxes Medium Axes.

—ALSO—

Brooms; Hearth Brushes; Jute Door and Buggy Mats; Tanners' Curriers' Knives, Workers, and Smooth Fleshers; and an addition to our FRENCH CHINA.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 27—Str Gov Graham, with Telegraph and Gen McRae in tow, and goods for H L Myrover, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, P C Saunders, G C Mendenhall, Williams, Haywood & Co, J D Williams, R T Long, C Jordan, Shelly & Field, Jenkins & Roberts, K Sterling, J H Coffman, Beaver Creek Co, W Clark, Rockfish Co, Smith, Clark & Swain, Gilmer & Glenn, L Adams, S J Piggott, F S Patrick, G Lauder J R & J Sloan, Washington Mining Co, W A Lash, W S Gilmer, D & W McLaurin, S Perry, G H Lee, G S Cole, G Brandt, J Utley, S J Hinsdale, E Glover, R Jones, R Foster, Worth & Saunders, J Creech, J P Mabry, Wright & Dillon, M A Baker, C N McAdoo, C Banks, E Mitchell, P F Pescud, B Coffin, J McRae, E Fuller, A A McKethan, M L & R J Holmes, Summerell, Fowe & Co, E C Hall, J & B G Worth, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H Thompson, Bitting & Francis, D Barringer, Stith & Co, W McIntyre, Cook & Taylor, S Farlow, Dr W R Holt, C T Haigh & Son, J Davidson & Co, Jones & Ruffin, J T O Wilbar, Hall & Co, M Brown & Son, R Gwyn & Son, Wall & McDonald, R G Briggs, C A Harrison, Hauser & Wilson, Blum & Smith, D Dixon, Maxwell & Hoorah.

Feb'y 28—Str Chatham, with freight for sundry persons in town and interior.

Feb 28—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Cook & Johnson, W Murphy & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, J M Beasley, Leete & Johnson, Jones & Barbee, J H & J Martine, McDonald & Whaley, Lash & Bro, L B W, P Taylor, Rockfish Co, S J Hinsdale, H A London & Co, Mrs S J Hart, Robt Murphy, W S Latta, A Hunt, H & A Hunt, B B Dusenbury, E A Vogler & Co, F Fries, Timothy Vogler, Brown, Fraley & Co, D M Payne, H Branson & Son, W F Moore, S T Pfohl, Jones & Nicholson, Beaver Creek Co, W McIntyre, P P Johnson, J & T Waddill, Hall & Sackett, A H Whitfield, M C Lamont, Rev Jas McDaniel, C A Brown, G S Deming, Mrs D McRae.

FOR SALE.

THE SUMMER RESIDENCE of the undersigned, on the Sand Hills, two and a half miles from the Market House, and on the line of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Persons who may wish to purchase can examine the buildings, &c. on application to

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 69*4t

PURE LINSEED OIL.

A FEW BBLS. just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 1, 1852. 69-3t

1000 lbs. superior North Carolina BACON HAMS, suitable for family use, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 1, 1852. 69-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 1st Feb. 1851:

Wm H Autrey, Jonathan Artis, Lucien Atkinson.

John Burkloe, Jno R Bedsole, Alston Brewer, Nathan M Bradely, Mrs Mary C Burch, Mrs Cath Baker, Charley Brown.

Charles Colvin, Solomon Campbell, Rev A B Cabniss, B Culbreath & Co, John L Campbell, Joseph S Cunningham, J R Cherry, Prof Derwort.

Edward Erlick, Wm S Fisher, Miss Susan A Fore.

J B Gray of N Y, Noah Gibson, Wm Groves, John Gibson.

Carr Hargrove, Joel Hines, Joel Horn, Geo V Holder, Smithson G Holley, J H Hawley, Mathew Hales.

Miss Mary Jordan, Bryan Jones.

Mrs Mary Moore, Edward Mazingo, John B Masemore, Bryan Martindale, Thos Miller, Malcom Morrison.

Daniel McLean, Duncan MacIntyre, Jas W McDaniel, Mrs Isabella McNeill, Danl McMillan, Joseph McLaurin, Miss Cath McGilvary.

Wm Nolen.

Jas M Palmer, Mergret Phillips, F J Prentiss, Wm Parrott.

N W Rogers, Mrs Sarah S Robinson, Young Stone, Joseph Small, Jacob Straul, Rebecca Saunders, John Smith, Benjamin Sims, Neill Shaw, Duncan Smith, Amazee Stewart, Alex Smith.

Alex Walker, Jessee White, A D Willkings, Thos Williams, Green Womack.

69] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
March 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 69tf

The Magistrates of Cumberland

County are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, (being week of County Court,) for the transaction of public business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Ch'n.
Feb'y 25, 1852. 2t

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Bank of the State of North Carolina, *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that Edward J. Mallett, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, requiring the said Edward J. Mallett personally to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

69*6t] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From the Fall River (Mass.) Monitor.

This medicine, prepared by a long experienced and skilful physician, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, distinguished and respectable persons in various parts of the country, is now received and used with entire confidence and with great success by those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. It is also recommended as a valuable medicine for other diseases, such as colds, coughs, and particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Quebec, July 24, 1848.

To all who are afflicted with Asthma:

I have at different times been afflicted with severe colds, which produces in my case the Asthma. I have, on these occasions, used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Two years ago I was quite sick, so much so that I could not rest nights. I procured of the agent of this city, a bottle of this Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it I felt relieved. I continued taking it, until I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold, and immediately resorted to this Balsam, and a part of one bottle had the desired effect. I therefore cheerfully recommend my friends and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and colds, and particularly the Asthma.

Respectfully, yours,
WM. McGRATH.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and by Druggists generally.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Forwarding Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 16, 1852. 65-3m

LIBERTY POINT.
W. MacIntyre offers for sale:
25 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
14 sacks new Rice.
25 sacks new Buckwheat Flour.
10 bbls. white Clarified Sugar.
5 bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
7 bbls. St. Croix Sugar.
2 boxes Loaf Sugar.
15 kegs Lard.
9 bbls. clear Mess Pork.
Feb. 16, 1852. 65-4w

Liberty Point House.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.
REUBEN JONES
Feb'y 16, 1852. 65tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

SEED OATS,
At J. & T. WADDILL'S.
Feb'y 12, 1852. 64tf

Turpentine Still Worm,
ADAPTED to 30 bbl. Still, complete. For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.
Feb'y 12, 1852. 64-3w

JUST RECEIVED.
75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.
THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 50-tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.
STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.
S. & W.
Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf

FRUITS AND NUTS!
ORANGES, Figs, Dates, Currants Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, &c. Just received by CHA'S BANKS.
Jan. 28. 60-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.
THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 900 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c. and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to
J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

WANTED,
20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

IN STORE,
PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

W. L. SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
(Office in Lazarus' Building,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1852. 60Y

NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 HHDS., a prime article.
Also, 1 chest of choice Imperial TEA. For sale by H. BRANSON & SON.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

JUST RECEIVED.
MALAGA RAISINS, boxes and half ditto. Butter Crackers, barrels and half bbls. Picnic do, half bbls. Hyson Tea.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NOTICE.
HAVING, with several others, been burnt out on the morning of the 3d instant, I would earnestly request persons indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle, as I am in need of money.
ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

CARRIAGE MAKING.
Lumberton, N. C.
THE subscribers have just opened an Establishment for CARRIAGE MAKING, in all its various branches in this place, with every facility for conducting the same.

In all the departments of wood-work, painting, trimming and iron-work, they have experienced workmen, and the whole will receive their undivided attention.

They have purchased the right of Hubbard's Patent for Buggy springs, which is highly recommended as a very great improvement.

They will warrant all work going from their Establishment equal in appearance and durability to any done in the State.

They only ask a trial.
John W. Rodgers }
William W. Gunn } RODGERS & GUNN.
Jan'y 12, 1852. 57-2m

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.
ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

WRAPPING PAPER.
150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.
From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

NEW GOODS.
JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

TOBACCO.
A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.
J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

BOOT-MAKERS.
WHO want a superior article of Oak Tan SOLE LEATHER, with French and American CALF SKINS, can be supplied at our Store.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 20, 1851. 41tf

NATIONAL SERIES OF
Standard School Books,
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

THE attention of School Teachers, School Committees, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to the following valuable Text Books for Schools, Academies and Colleges:

DAVIES' MATHEMATICS.

	Retail prices
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,	18
Davies' School Arithmetic,	37
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic,	31
Davies' University Arithmetic,	75
Davies' Elementary Algebra,	75
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry,	$1 00
Davies' Practical Geometry and Mensuration,	75
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,	1 25
Davies' Legendre's Geometry, new edition	1 37
Davies' Elements of Surveying,	1 50
Davies' Logic of Mathematics,	1 25
Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge,	75
Clark's Elements of Drawing,	75
Chambers' Natural Philosophy,	63
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,	75
Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology,	75
Chambers' Elements of Zoology,	88
Page's Elements of Geology,	75
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,	38
Parker's Compendium of School Philosophy,	1 00
McIntire on the Use of the Globes,	75
Fulton & Eastman's Copy Books (Nos. 1, 2 and 3,	each 10
Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship,	22
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry)	75
Brooks' First Latin Lessons,	50
Brooks' Ovid's Metamorphoses,	2 00
Brooks' Collectanea Evangelica,	50
Brooks' First Greek Lessons,	50
Parker's First School Reader,	15
Parker's Second School Reader,	25
Parker's Third School Reader,	38
Parker's Fourth School Reader,	63
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,	75
Martin's Orthoepist, words of difficult pronunciation,	37
Northend's Little Speaker,	25
Northend's American Speaker,	63
Northend's School Dialogues,	63
Willard's History of the United States,	63
Willard's Universal History,	1 37
Zacho's New American Speaker,	1 25

Any of the above Books can be found at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 1, 1852. 52-3m

C. T. HAIGH & SON
OFFER FOR SALE:
NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Encourage the old North State.
AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.
NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Cheue Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.
Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.
Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.
And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

Henrietta Steam Boat Co's New Steamer,
SOUTHERNER,
WILL be in order to take her place in the line in a few days. She is one hundred and twelve feet long, seventeen feet beam, and four feet hold, and draws not exceeding twelve inches water. The Company confidently expect that with this Boat, in addition to their other Steamers and tow boats, they will be in a condition to transport all freight sent by their line with as much certainty and despatch as any line upon the river. The Southerner being of such light draft of water, she will be enabled to run at all times.
G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 60tf

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.
J. W. MURPHY.
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

TOBACCO.
PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.
J. & T. WADDILL.
October 25, 1851. 34-tf

DAILY EXPECTED.
2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.
ISAAC DODD.
Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOK-BINDER,
Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,
OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.
☞ Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.
HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.
Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;
A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now ratted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

WINTER SUPPLY.
WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:
Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.
CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

THE SCOTTISH GAEL, or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders, being an historical and descriptive account of the inhabitants, antiquities, and national peculiarities of Scotland, by James Logan. Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME,
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,
IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!
1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by CHS. BANKS.
Oct. 28, 1851. 34tf

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of
Lawrence & Troy,
For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Hasks & Son.
GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.
Oct. 22, 1851. 35tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,
5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

D. & W. McLaurin
ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
—ALSO—
75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt, Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

DAILY EXPECTED.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.
D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

North Carolina Kerseys.
AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48 tf

Southern Manufacture.
WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.
Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.
L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.
August 24, 1850. 34tf

NEW CARPETING.
10 ROLLS Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, new and fashionable Patterns, just received.
—ALSO—
15 kegs Spikes and large Nails,
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bags Shot,
Indigo, Chocolate, Salad and Castor Oil, with an addition to our Stock of Hardware.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Fire Insurance.
THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $350,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.
☞ The Public are informed that the subscriber is the authorised Agent for the sale of McKINSTRY'S PORTABLE SAW MILLS, manufactured in Washington City, of 20 horse power engine, locomotive boiler, which are the only actual Portable Saw Mills he has ever seen—no brick being used in their erection. Those in want of these Mills will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber. Mr. McKinstry informs him that Geo. Page & Co. have never manufactured a Portable Engine like the above, and therefore their right is in no danger of being infringed upon, as there is no necessity of doing so in this age of improvement.
H. G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

IREDELL'S REPORTS.
JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $2 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 19, 1851.

BOOK BINDERY.
R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

BETTON'S
SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT,
179 Market Street,
BALTIMORE.

SHIRTS

THE largest and only Manufacturing Wholesale Establishment in the city. The capital and force engaged enables me at all times to offer to Country Merchants and Dealers in SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN and COTTON DRAWERS, great inducements—more than usual efforts having been made to render the assortment of these articles full and complete.

The Stock on hand is large and well assorted for Men and Boys.

☞ All orders from the Country attended to with punctuality and despatch.

☞ Remember the Name, and
No. 179 Market Street.
T. W. BETTON.
August 15, 1851. 14yopd

NEW BOOKS.
KOSSUTH, Life and Speeches, 25c; Swallow Barn, by Kennedy; Theory and Practice of Teaching; Archbishop Leighton's Works; Turner's Discourses on Scriptural Prophecy; Harper's Magazine, bound vols.; Anthon's Classical Dictionary, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 2.

STORAGE.
WE have commodious Brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

NOTICE.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.
J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.
CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,
INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

$300 REWARD!
ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.
JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.
Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

WANTED,
A GOOD Timber Wagon.
C. B. MALLETT.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 61-tf

UNION ACADEMY.
THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

New Firm.
The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.
J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.
August 26, 1851. 16tf

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

BROTHERS LINE.
THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats [illegible] successor, David Lewis, and James Cassidy, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water.* She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.
JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 63tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.
D. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

The Steamer Chatham
will resume her semi-weekly trips between this place and Wilmington, on Monday the 16th inst., leaving Fayetteville every MONDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., and running through the same day.—Leaving Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the Cars from the North. The Steamer Gov. Graham, with as many Tow Boats as may be necessary, will run in connexion with the Chatham, as often as may be necessary to carry all Freights that may offer. The addition of another large Flat (the Gen'l McRae,) to this Line, affords increased facilities for the shipping public. Goods shall certainly have as quick transit by this Line as any other.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,
HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry,
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
☞ A lot of Babbet Metal for sale
Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

NEW ARRIVALS.
BY the late arrivals we have received MOLASSES, in hhds., tierces and bbls.
FISH.—We have Salmon, Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls., and Mullets and Herring.
Also, yellow planting Irish Potatoes.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Jan'y 8, 1852. 51-8w

$25 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] 15th August, ISAAC [illegible] The said boy is about 26 or 27 [illegible] 10 or 11 inches high; has long [illegible] clined to curl, but when [illegible] large mouth, and shows [illegible] he has a small scar over [illegible] easy; stands erect, but when [illegible] downcast look, but [illegible] boy may have been [illegible] person, or he may attempt [illegible] free person. I will give the [illegible] his apprehension and [illegible] ment in any Jail so that I [illegible] Dollars for his delivery [illegible] convict any person of [illegible] him in getting away.
WILLIAM [illegible]
Dockery's Store, [illegible]
November [illegible]

PLANTERS' HOTEL
THE subscriber [illegible] opportunity [illegible] the public, that [illegible] formerly [illegible] and that he is now [illegible] *modate* boarders [illegible] Bar supplied [illegible] country affords. The [illegible] commodious, and [illegible] and central part [illegible] East corner of [illegible] are rooms [illegible] plied with [illegible] customers [illegible] —and will be [illegible] Ostlers. His [illegible] suited to the [illegible] transient boarders. [illegible] no pains or [illegible] comfortable, [illegible] may favor him [illegible] pointed.
[illegible]
Carthage, N. C. [illegible]

Cumberland [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ T[illegible] that [illegible] a woman [illegible] come [illegible] letter [illegible] acquitted [illegible] a report [illegible] ed [illegible]

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY [illegible] Jerry [illegible] and his wife Dolly [illegible] bout 55 years [illegible] high, spare [illegible] Dolly is about [illegible] inches high, [illegible] her ch[illegible]

Said Negroes [illegible] pr. vocation, [illegible] to be their [illegible] can write, [illegible] pass, and [illegible] white man, [illegible] time, or parts [illegible]

I will give the [illegible] of said negroes [illegible] proof [illegible] them, or $[illegible] confinement in [illegible] get them.
Feb'y 20, 1852. [illegible]

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the [illegible] day [illegible] JACOB. He [illegible] five feet [illegible] plected, weighs [illegible] the above reward [illegible] residence, or [illegible] get him. I [illegible] for proof sufficient [illegible] boring said boy [illegible] check, and a mark [illegible] knife, at [illegible] He has [illegible] look. He is [illegible] neighborhood of Stew[illegible] N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS
THE subscriber [illegible] stretching, [illegible] with copper rivets [illegible] with powerful [illegible] that purpose, and [illegible] ing and ripping [illegible] king them, is [illegible] Bands made in this way [illegible] evenly, run true, and [illegible] on the drum or [illegible] 20 per cent. more [illegible] the ordinary way. [illegible] best selected [illegible] no pains will be [illegible] the best Northern [illegible] low as can be [illegible]
CHAS. W. [illegible]
Floral [illegible]
Hunt's Store P. O., [illegible]

REFERENCES:—J. R. [illegible] rough; Chas. B. Shober, Salem [illegible] & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. [illegible] Mine; Holmes, Fairmont [illegible] an county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayette[illegible]
Jan'y 22, 1852.

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.
At Floral College, R[illegible]
THE subscriber [illegible] place, and [illegible] has rented [illegible] cupied by Mr. Nick[illegible] McLean's Apothecary, [illegible] ecute any style [illegible] plainest.

Having had considerable experience [illegible] business, and having [illegible] the most extensive [illegible] and the United States, [illegible] he can give general satisfaction [illegible]

He has on hand a general [illegible] RY GOODS, which he [illegible] sonable terms.
[illegible]
Jan'y 17, 1852.

ROBERT L. MARTIN
No. 38 NORTH FRONT [illegible]
Philadelphia.
Commission Merchant [illegible] of Cotton and Woollen [illegible]
OFFERS his services to Southern [illegible] turers for the sale of their Yarns [illegible] mission, and respectfully suggests [illegible] rough acquaintance with the Yarn [illegible] with the Manufacturing interest [illegible] this section, gives him facilities [illegible] their interests. Any information [illegible] the demand for Yarns in this market [illegible] principal consuming market for Yarns [illegible] Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and [illegible] Machinery of the best construction, [illegible] improvements, will be executed on the [illegible] terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Allibone & Co., Philadelphia;
C. Benbow, Fayetteville;
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.
Dec. 20, 1851.

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.
THE Proprietors of this Establishment [illegible] recently added largely to their [illegible] fine stock of Horses and Vehicles [illegible] for the very liberal patronage bestowed [illegible] them the past year, they humbly beg [illegible] ance of the same.
JOHN J. [illegible]
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852.